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TRANSLATOR'S VERIFICATION

I hereby declare and state that I am knowledgeable of each of the German and English languages and that I made and reviewed the attached translation of International PCT Patent Application No. PCT/EP2004/008879, filed on August 7, 2004, from the German language into the English language, and that I believe my attached translation to be accurate, true and correct to the best of my knowledge and ability.

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

February 10, 2006

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METHOD FOR THE PRODUCTION OF EFFERVESCENT GRANULES IN A
VACUUM

5 Field of the invention

The invention relates to a method for the production of effervescent granules, in which the reactants are reacted in a vacuum in an evacuable container with evolution of gas.

Background of the invention

Effervescent granules and effervescent tablets can be prepared by mixing of alkaline constituents eliminating carbon dioxide, in particular bicarbonates or carbonates, with preferably edible, organic acids and subsequent direct tableting, by granulation of the effervescent components in a fluidized-bed drier or granulation and subsequent drying on trays. In the preparation of effervescent granules, however, granulation in a vacuum is becoming increasingly important.

Vacuum granulation is advantageous in the so-called "reactive" granulation for effervescent granules, in which the acids and/or the acidic salts thereof are reacted with the alkaline constituents and are granulated. The reactive constituents react with one another after addition of polar solvents, such as water or mixtures of water with alcohols or binder solutions or as a result of hydration of at least one reactive constituent. However, particular process control measures are required for controlling this reaction.

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PCT/US94/02870 describes a method for the granulation of effervescent components, the granules being dried

after the reaction in a vacuum. The granulation is effected at atmospheric pressure and with stepwise addition of the liquid, with the result that the reaction can be better controlled. By applying a vacuum and increasing the temperature, the reaction - before the complete conversion of the acid - between the effervescent components is stopped and the excess liquid is removed. However, the information is not specific and gives no indication of the determination of the end product of the reaction by measurement of the evolution of carbon-dioxide.

US-A-4,824,664 describes a method in which the liquid required for the reaction is aspirated in a vacuum of 600 mbar. The reaction then takes place under atmospheric pressure over a period of from 25 to 40 minutes, whereupon the reaction is stopped by drying in a vacuum. On the one hand, this is much too slow for an efficient production method and, on the other hand, the reaction takes place in an uncontrollable manner in this time span.

US-A-4,678,661 describes a method in which the reaction is allegedly controlled by measurement of the pressure difference which, however, is insufficient without controlling the time factor. After respective intermediate drying, raw materials are added, and the reaction is started again by adding liquid, which lengthens the production time in an undesired manner.

EP-B1-76 340 describes a granulation method for a pulverulent or granular mixture in a closed system in a vacuum, a pressure above the resulting partial pressure of the solvent and below atmospheric pressure being maintained. The vacuum at the start of the reaction must be as low as possible (from about 10 to 20 mbar). During the vacuum treatment, a metered amount of the

solvent is added to the mixture for passivating the surface of at least one of the reaction components. After 1000 mbar has been reached by the evolution of carbon dioxide from the time of addition of the solvent, the mixture is dried. This treatment - addition of solvent and drying - is repeated until the surface passivation indicated by substantial slowing down of the reaction or reduced gas evolution is reached. The amount of carbon dioxide evolved at 1000 mbar serves as a parameter for the degree of passivation of the surface. The course of the reaction between 10 and 1000 mbar can easily lead to an overreaction and undesired considerable granulation owing to the water formed in the reaction and not removed by suction.

In US-A-4,911,930 a hot air or vapor stream is aspirated into the granules by means of reduced pressure and cannot serve for controlling the reaction.

Disadvantages of the methods mentioned are that the parameters required for carrying out an optimum reaction are neither uniquely reproducible from batch to batch nor definable independently of the influence of the batch-related differences in raw material. The reaction of the effervescent component is also influenced by the water formed during the reaction. Depending on the quality of the raw materials, the reaction can take place more weakly or more vigorously, with the result that different amounts of water form per unit time. Owing to these varying reaction circumstances, the control of the method by the time alone or by the carbon dioxide measurement alone is decisively more difficult or the highly desired possibility of automation is virtually ruled out.

If only the time span (as, for example, according to

US-A-5,312,626 or EP-A1-525,388) in which the reaction takes place is regarded as an essential parameter, this may vary in the case of different raw material qualities, for example in the case of different residual moisture content, particle size, etc. of the acids and/or their acidic salts or the alkali metal constituents eliminating carbon dioxide and can lead to different results, such as to excessive granulation with agglomerate formation, or to insufficient granulation.

It has therefore been found that the methods corresponding to the prior art were not suitable for achieving standardized methods for fully automatic production. In addition - as already mentioned - the intermediate drying and the repetition of the granulation step lengthens the production times to an undesired extent.

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Description of the invention

It was an object of the invention to develop a method for the production of effervescent granules which permits a controlled course of the chemical reaction and standardized, reproducible process control and can compensate for deviations of the raw material qualities, for example with regard to a fully automatic computer-controlled course. The object is achieved by the defining feature of patent claim 1, but particularly advantageously with inclusion of the features of one or more dependent patent claims in which expedient developments and further developments of the invention are described.

According to the invention, the good controllability of

the reaction is provided by virtue of the fact that the reaction is carried out in a vacuum range of from 200 to 900 mbar and the evacuation of the container to the first vacuum value is repeated, after gas evolution is complete, to a second vacuum value, optionally repeated several times, and the reaction taking place in cycles without intermediate drying is then stopped by drying the resulting effervescent granules in a vacuum. Furthermore, by the choice of the first and second vacuum parameter and hence of the pressure difference for the gas evolution by the reaction and by the choice of the maximum number of cycles, the maximum duration of the reaction and optionally - as a safety measure - an upper limit of, for example, 160 amps for the current consumption of the stirrer (stirrer load).

Very specific reaction characteristics can thus be created for different effervescent granules depending on ingredients, after the specification of which the further production batches can take place automatically.

Even in the case of differences relating to raw materials and associated deviation of the reaction behavior, an optimum course of the reaction can be achieved by stopping the reaction by drying in a vacuum after reaching one of the specified maxima, i.e. the maximum number of cycles or a maximum duration of reaction.

According to the invention, the reactive constituents are reacted with one another in a vacuum in an evacuable container, the container being evacuated to a first vacuum value, and the first vacuum value being chosen so that the reaction continues and is not stopped, and the pressure in the container due to the gasses forming during the reaction is then allowed to increase with a specified pressure difference up to a

- second vacuum value. This step is repeated cyclically by repeated, controlled opening and closing of the valve to the vacuum pump, with a specified number of cycles in a specified time, after which the reaction is stopped by drying in a vacuum. Consequently, the evolution of carbon dioxide and of steam can be slowed down and controlled. The term "pendulum vacuum" was coined for this process.
- 10 The characteristic data and parameters of the pendulum vacuum, such as the pressure difference, the first and second vacuum value and the number of cycles and the time span in which the cycles take place, optionally also the maximum of the stirrer load, can be specified.
- 15 With the specification of these parameters essential for the course of the reaction, independently of different raw material qualities, all further production batches of a product can be run fully automatically and these data can be established in a product-specific manner for each product and can be specified for the further production. This is particularly important for automated computer-controlled operation.
- 25 An advantage of the method according to the invention is that water forming in the reaction - depending on the vapor pressure at the chosen vacuum values - or the solvent introduced evaporates in the course of the reactive granulation as a result of the choice of the vacuum range and the chosen pressure difference and as a result of the number of cycles in a predetermined time in the reduced vacuum and thus does not influence the reaction in a secondary process. As a result, specific and readily controllable reactions are permitted and an uncontrollable chain reaction is avoided.
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Owing to the slowed down and controlled reaction with a pendulum vacuum, a direct sequence of reaction cycles can take place without intermediate drying, whereupon, after the end of the specified number of cycles, within
5 a predetermined time span, the granules can be dried and can be comminuted to the desired particle size.

In the present Application, "vacuum" is understood as meaning a state of space having a pressure reduced
10 relative to the ambient air. It is important that the pressure increase to the second vacuum value does not take place up to the atmospheric pressure which prevails at the location. The second vacuum value should be at least 10% below the ambient pressure
15 prevailing in each case at the location. The following examples for vacuum values relate to an ambient pressure of 1 bar.

The pressure difference between the first and second
20 vacuum value should be from 200 to 700 mbar, preferably from 300 to 500 mbar, and a controlled reaction should take place cyclically in a vacuum range of from 200 to 900 mbar.

25 The first vacuum value is chosen so that a portion of the amount of liquid required for starting the reaction remains behind in the reaction container after the first evacuation to the first vacuum value and hence sufficient moisture is present for the continuation of
30 the reaction after reevacuation to the first vacuum value. The pressure increase up to the second vacuum value is established as a function of the reactivity of the reactive constituents and the amount of carbon dioxide and steam forming as a result of the reaction.
35 For precise control of the course of the reaction, the parameters of the method, i.e. the first and the second vacuum value and also the pressure difference, can be

varied from cycle to cycle.

The reaction taking place in cycles can also be repeated after the additional introduction of solids or liquids without intermediate drying.

For carrying out the automated method, the evacuable container, for example a drum or a vessel, is loaded with the starting materials containing the reactive constituents, the amount of liquid required for starting the reaction is added and the program is started, which can run under automatic control, for example according to the predetermined values of the parameters; first vacuum value of 500 mbar, second vacuum value of 800 mbar, pressure difference of 300 mbar, maximum number of cycles of 4 in a maximum duration of reaction of 5 min. The reaction is stopped after the first maximum is reached, i.e. either the number of cycles or the duration of the method. The reaction can be stopped by vacuum drying. Thereafter, the further process steps, for example admixing of further ingredients, further granulation, final drying, comminution, sieving and emptying, are actuated.

It is possible to use various types of vacuum pumps, such as rotary vane, liquid ring or screw rotor pumps, having a nominal suction capacity adapted to the container size, which pumps should be capable of reaching a final pressure of 0.1 mbar and of evacuating the empty container in from 30 sec to two min to 10 mbar.

In the case of a reactive granulation, the method according to the invention can be used independently of the temperature and method by which the reaction is started. The temperature at which the method according to the invention is carried out is not critical. It is

possible to work at room temperature (20°C) or at an elevated product temperature of, for example, from 40 to 80°C. The liquid which serves as granulating liquid can either be applied to one of the reactants, such as the edible organic acids or the alkaline effervescent constituents eliminating carbon dioxide, before the second reactant is added, or can be introduced directly into a mixture of the effervescent components. The introduction of the liquid can be effected, as described in US 4 824 664, by aspiration in a vacuum. If the raw material of one or both reactants has a higher proportion of residual moisture, the cycles take place more rapidly, over reaction or over granulation being prevented according to the method according to the invention, which is not only time-controlled, by the predetermined number of cycles. At relatively low residual moisture content, the cycles take place more slowly, but in this case the required reaction and granulation are nevertheless achieved by the maximum specified duration of the method.

Apart from polar solvents, binder solutions in water, alcohols or mixtures thereof can also be used as liquids for effervescent granules, such as, for example, polyvinylpyrrolidones, polyethylene glycol or hydroxypropylmethylcellulose, sugar solutions or solutions of sugar alcohols or colloids. Furthermore, it is possible to use reactive solutions, such as, for example, solutions of organic acids in water or water/ethanol, or of acidic salts of the edible organic acids or of the alkaline salts thereof.

The reactive constituents in the case of effervescent granules include at least one acidic effervescent component, i.e. a solid, organic acid and/or the salts thereof, and at least one alkaline effervescent component eliminating carbon dioxide. The organic acid

is preferably edible. It is also possible to react with one another a plurality of different organic acids and/or salts thereof and/or effervescent components eliminating carbon dioxide. Furthermore, in certain
5 embodiments of the invention, other components, for example magnesium oxide, may be present as reactive constituents.

The method according to the invention is furthermore
10 suitable for the production of effervescent granules, in which the liberation of water from hydrates of the reactive constituents on heating is utilized for the granulation. "Hydrate" is understood as meaning the chemical compounds of organic or inorganic substances
15 with H_2O , the H_2O not being a constituent of complex compounds. The bound H_2O is also designated as water of crystallization or water of hydration.

It is also possible to use for this purpose water-
20 containing organic acids, such as, for example, citric acid monohydrate or water-containing sodium carbonate, which, with increasing temperature, release water which is required for the reactive granulation. This process is known as "difficult to control in order to achieve
25 reproducible results" (Lachman & Lieberman: Pharmaceutical dosage forms, 1980; page 233). By means of the method according to the invention, on the other hand, it is possible to carry out a readily controllable and reproducible process in which a number
30 of up to 100 cycles, optionally even more than 100 cycles, of the pendulum vacuum between two specified vacuum values takes place in a certain time or up to warming-up of the material to a temperature of from 30 to 80°C, with a result that a part of the water (the
35 amount is dependent on the vapor pressure of the water at the chosen temperature and the chosen vacuum value) and a part of the carbon dioxide is extracted by

suction in the repeating cycles and the process can no longer be influenced in an uncontrolled manner.

The method according to the invention can be used for the production of a very wide range of effervescent granules and of effervescent tablets which can be produced from these effervescent granules, for example:

- granules comprising pharmaceutical active substances which react with the acidic effervescent components or the alkaline effervescent components,
- granules comprising pharmaceutical active substances which do not react with the effervescent components used but are granulated together with the effervescent base,
- effervescent base granules which, after granulation, are mixed with pharmaceutical active substances suitable for effervescent tablets and optionally excipients, neutral substances and flavors. The examples of suitable groups of active substances are: analgesics, antipyretics, antihistamines, antiallergic agents, antibiotics, antidiabetic agents, oncolytic agents, expectorants, electrolyte preparations, laxatives, vitamins, phytopharmaceuticals, cardiovascular agents, antidiarrhoeal agents, diuretics and agents for stimulating blood flow.

In a further embodiment it was found that, by an additional increase of the carbon dioxide partial pressure, not related to the reaction, in the reaction container, at least a part of the residual moisture still adhering to the effervescent crystals after vacuum drying can be "deactivated" and the effervescent system thus made more stable during storage. Usually, the residual moisture content is in the range of from 0.01 to 1% by weight, in particular in the range of

from about 0.1 to 0.8% by weight, depending on the effervescent system.

In the case of particularly reactive systems, the additional introduction of carbon dioxide proved to be advantageous for making the process of the reactive granulation even better controllable. Surprisingly, it was found that this simultaneously led to stabilization of the granules in the context of reduced sensitivity to the remaining residual moisture, which could be checked using our own special measuring instruments, on the basis of the liberation of carbon dioxide from the prepared product. This discovery is utilized in a further embodiment of the method according to the invention by the additional introduction of carbon dioxide in the pendulum process and/or during the subsequent final drying.

The advantageous effect mentioned is achieved by allowing additional carbon dioxide gas to flow from an external source into the reaction container with stirring after application of a vacuum in the course of the reaction granulation of effervescent systems, such as, for example, in the cyclic reaction granulation according to the invention under a pendulum vacuum, but especially in the course of the final drying of effervescent systems produced in this manner. In this way, in the reaction granulation, in the course of the cycle and in the final drying of the systems, the increased carbon dioxide partial pressure can lead to a further reduction of the reaction so that - owing to the inflowing carbon dioxide during the reaction granulation - the number of cycles should be typically increased and optionally up to ten times more cycles should take place than in the case of a reaction procedure without external feeding of carbon dioxide.

By means of our own measuring instruments especially developed for this purpose, with the aid of which the tiniest amounts of gas of the order of magnitude of microliters can be exactly measured and documented, it is possible to analyze effervescent systems, regardless of the method of their production, for their reactivity by the residual moisture. On the basis of such measurements it can be shown that the use of the additional increase in carbon dioxide partial pressure actually leads to a significantly improved stability of the effervescent systems.

In a further embodiment, the carbon dioxide partial pressure prevailing in the container is increased - either additionally or for the first time - after the end of the reaction granulation by repeated implosion of carbon dioxide gas into the reaction container. By means of this measure, it is possible to surround or to saturate the effervescent particles with carbon dioxide to such an extent that, even on prolonged storage of the effervescent granules, a carbon dioxide microatmosphere is evidently retained and effectively inhibits or suppresses further reaction of the acidic and alkaline components with one another.

It is known that numerous pharmaceutical active substances, such as, for example, acetylsalicylic acid or acetylcysteine, are very sensitive to residual moisture content in effervescent formulations because, for example, in the case of acetylsalicylic acid, free acetic acid forms through hydrolysis and in turn can initiate a secondary chain reaction. However, it is precisely such a chain reaction that can be substantially reduced owing to the stability-improving measure according to the invention through increasing the carbon dioxide partial pressure. It is a further advantage of this measure that it is applicable not

only to a specific method of effervescent production, such as, for example, the reaction granulation by the pendulum vacuum method according to the invention, but very generally to any desired particulate effervescent systems, such as effervescent powders and effervescent granules, regardless of the method of their production.

The invention is explained further by the following examples.

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Example 1: Reactive granulation without addition of granulating liquid.

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Anhydrous sodium bicarbonate and citric acid monohydrate are loaded into a heatable vacuum granulator in a ratio corresponding to the desired pH and are mixed for 5 min until homogeneity is achieved.

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As the temperature increases, the reaction is started by the water liberated from the citric acid monohydrate. For the reaction, a pendulum vacuum with two preselected vacuum values, e.g. 550 and 900 mbar, is chosen, evacuation being effected to 550 mbar and the valve to the vacuum pump being closed. The reaction results in a pressure increase to 900 mbar. At this value, the valve is opened again, the vessel is evacuated again to 550 mbar and this process is repeated several times. After a duration of reaction of from 20 to 40 min or after a temperature of from 40 to 60°C has been reached, the pendulum vacuum is cut off and the granules are vacuum-dried with full pump power.

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Example 2: Reactive granulation with addition of granulating liquid (water)

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Production of effervescent granules which can be used for a very wide range of pharmaceutical active

substances and/or active substance combinations, inter alia vitamins and trace elements, the effervescent granules comminuted to the desired particle size being mixed with the appropriate active substances and
5 sweeteners and optionally flavors and fillers. The granules either can be filled into sachets or, if required, lubricants can be added and said granules can be pressed to give tablets.

10 A vacuum granulator having a heatable jacket is loaded with 31.78 parts by weight of citric acid, which is heated to 50°C with stirring. On reaching the temperature, 0.16 parts by weight of water is added with stirring and distributed for 5 min. Thereafter,
15 12.3 parts by weight of sodium bicarbonate are added, the stirrer and the pendulum vacuum for controlling the reaction are switched on at the predetermined first vacuum value = 450 mbar, second vacuum value = 850 mbar and the number of 4 cycles (pendulum) within 4 min at
20 the most.

After the end of the fourth cycle (pendulum), e.g. after 3½ min, but no later than after the elapse of 4 min and independently of whether 4 cycles were actually achieved in this time, the program is switched off and
25 full vacuum is applied for drying the granules. The dried granules are sieved to the desired particle size and can, if required, be used as effervescent based granules.

30 For fully automatic operation, the characteristic data determined for the product, i.e. vacuum range, first and second vacuum value, pressure difference, number of cycles and duration of the pendulum vacuum, can be set, with the result that the method can take place stepwise
35 after respectively reaching the set values.

Example 3: Effervescent magnesium granules

The following are introduced into a vacuum granulator having a heatable jacket: 31.4 parts by weight of citric acid, 5.9 parts by weight of magnesium carbonate and optionally sweeteners. Heating to 50°C is effected with stirring. Thereafter, 0.9 parts by weight of water is added with stirring and the program is switched on. The reaction takes place with a pendulum vacuum at the predetermined values between 500 and 900 mbar and with 5 cycles in not more than 9 min.

Depending on the reactivity of the acid and of the carbonate, the pendulum vacuum is switched off either after the 5th cycle or after the maximum specified time of 9 min depending on which of the two specified maxima is reached first.

Thereafter, 4.4 parts by weight of potassium bicarbonate, 3.0 parts by weight of magnesium oxide and 1.0 part by weight of citric acid are admixed and 0.55 part by weight of a citric acid solution in 50% ethanol is added to the mixture with stirring. The reaction takes place under a second, predetermined pendulum vacuum between 450 and 750 mbar with 2 cycles in 5 min at the most. After the 2nd cycle or after 5 min the pendulum vacuum is switched off and the product is dried under full vacuum with slow stirring. After sieving to the desired particle size, a flavor can be mixed with the granules obtained, and the granules can be either filled into sachets or pressed to give tablets.

Example 4:

The method according to EP-B-0 076 340 (prior art) was compared with the method according to the invention.

a) Method according to EP-B-0 076 340 (comparative experiment)

5 Citric acid, ascorbic acid and sweeteners were heated to 50°C in a vacuum granulator. Thereafter, sodium bicarbonate was admixed and evacuation to 10 mbar was effected. 21 ml of water were then added and the reaction was started. The pressure increased to 1 bar in 30 sec, and the granules became very plastic and
10 adhered to the stirrer, with the result that the stirrer was virtually blocked.

The product was then dried by means of a vacuum to 20 mbar in 15 min. After a further addition of 21 ml of
15 water, the reaction was started again and the pressure increased to 1 bar in 45 sec, and the granules became very plastic and spherical agglomerates some of them large, formed. Addition of sodium carbonate and subsequent drying were carried out, the product drying
20 only slowly and it being possible to reach only 17 mbar in 25 min.

b) Method according to the invention

25 Citric acid, ascorbic acid and sweeteners were heated to 50°C in the same vacuum granulator. Thereafter, sodium bicarbonate was admixed and 21 ml of water were added. A pendulum vacuum was then switched on, fixed between a first vacuum value of 500 mbar and a second
30 vacuum value of 900 mbar. 3 cycles were carried out in 65 sec. The material was slightly lumpy and only somewhat plastic and could be readily mixed by the stirrer without resulting in blockage or the formation of lumps. The addition of sodium carbonate and
35 subsequent drying were then carried out, during which 15 mbar were reached in 17 min.

Result:

The method according to the invention is substantially shorter and the granulation takes place in a substantially more controlled and uniform manner (overreaction is prevented). According to the method of EP-B-0 076 340 an additional method step comprising drying, further addition of liquid and a further complete reaction procedure, are necessary in order to obtain a product equivalent to the method according to the invention, i.e. a stable product. As a result of the additional method step comprising a second granulation with drying, the method according to the prior art takes substantially longer and the critical granulation reaction has to be carried out a second time, a nonuniform structure of the granules resulting through the formation of spherical agglomerates, some of which are large.

Example 5: Increase of carbon dioxide partial pressure

This example was carried out according to example 4 b) but with an increase in the carbon dioxide partial pressure, as described below.

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Citric acid, ascorbic acid, sweeteners and sodium bicarbonate were heated in a vacuum granulator with pendulum vacuum and with aspiration of carbon dioxide during the cycles until 50°C were reached, evacuation being effected to 200 mbar in each cycle and then a pressure increase to 800 mbar being effected. After addition of 21 ml of water, a further 10 cycles were carried out with inflow of carbon dioxide. After addition of sodium carbonate, the granules were dried by means of a vacuum, a further 20 cycles being carried out with inflow of carbon dioxide during the final drying. On checking the stability to storage after one

week, these granules showed values improved by 30% compared with the control sample produced according to example 4 b).